The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3789. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

Arrival of the Mary Sanford with News to Saturday.

REBEL REPORTS TO TUESDAY.

Our Forces Erecting Batteries On the Upper End of Morris Island.

Forts Moultrie and Johnson Firing on the Working Parties.

EXPLOSION OF A REBEL MAGAZINE.

The Military and Naval Situation in Charleston Harbor.

The Failure of the Gallant Attack on Fort Sumter.

ALLEGED INSANITY OF BEAUREGARD.

The United States dispatch steamer *Mary Sanford*, Commander Rogers, from Charleston Saturday night, 12th, with dispatches to the Department, and on her way to sea met Gen. Gillmore, stopping on the route at the Hamilton Relief and Missouri to give them verbal instructions to move up and occupy the small boats.

When within 300 yards of Sumter, the line which held the boats to the *Dejfield* was cut off, and the men worked with the oars. This was at 12 o'clock. The night was extremely dark, it being quite impossible to distinguish an object three yards in advance.

It was arranged that the division under Lieut. Harmony should go round to the north side of the fort and make a feint, while the marines, under Capt. McCawley, were to advance within 100 yards and fire their muskets at the enemy on the parapet. The other division were to scale the fort on the gorge side, which is wide breach had been effected during the first fire of the ships. When the boats containing the party to scale the fort had arrived within thirty yards of Sumter, a heavy fire of musketry suddenly attacked by the guns presented by the sloping cops, directly over the draught. Then dash to the beach, however, the men were met with a fire from a gun, but pushed forward with all speed. They arrived to within fifteen yards of the fort before any heavy firing had been opened on them. At that point the enemy gave them a musket volley from the parapet, and also commenced throwing bricks and missiles of iron. Onward pushed the boats through a tremendous fire of heavy artillery, which had by this time been opened from Johnson, Moultrie, Sumter and a dozen other works on Sumter and Sullivan's Islands. Two hundred of the men succeeded in landing on a pile of debris, but the scarp was so steep and the earth so loose that they could not, in face of all the opposition from above, get any further. Lieut Pearson, who was in the van, did succeed in mounting the parapet, but he was immediately seized and held as a prisoner. The position of the men at the base of the fort was anything but pleasant. The enemy, numbering about 200 men, were stationed on the parapet above, also in the works and corners formed by the masonry which had been torn down, from which points they threw shot, shell, bricks, hand-grenades, and every other conceivable missile near at hand. Not content with throwing single hand-grenades, they filled pockets and emptied them by the hands of those below. The rebel force, in the meantime, were doing their best in the way of sending long-range grapeshot and canister, so that it was found absolutely necessary to give the order to retire. The boats from which the men had disembarked were nearly all swamped. Two of them were struck by shell, and sunk. The larger portion of the men that had landed were captured. A few only were killed or wounded. The number of casualties is put down at 70. Among the officers captured are Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Brady, Lieut. Preston, Lieut. Bowyer, Lieut. Bradford, Lieut. Meade, Ensign Porter, Acting Masters Webb Bovey, and Boltmaster Dayton.

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DETAILS OF OPERATIONS.

The Storming of Fort Sumter—How the Marines were Planned and Why it Failed—Testimony of Our Naval Forces—Interesting Threads from Beauregard—Torpedoes at Fort Wagner.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ON BOARD THE IRONSIDES,
Off Fort Moultrie, Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

The naval expedition which started out last Tuesday night for the purpose of occupying Sumter, and which failed in so doing, consisted of 500 men, formed into five divisions, each division having an average of seven boats. The entire expedition was commanded by Capt. T. H. STEVENS, accompanied by Lieut. H. PEARSON, who served as aide. The annexed table will show the force and commanders of each division:

First Division, Lieut.-Commander WILLIAMS, 60 men.

Second Division, Lieut-Commander BAILEY, 60 men.

Third Division, Lieut.-Commander FERRIER, 70 men.

Fourth Division, Lieut.-Commander HARMONY, 60 men.

Fifth Division, Capt. MCCAWLEY, 64 men.

The boats left the flagship *Pawnee* at 9:30 P. M., under two of the steamer *Dejfield*, and proceeded on their way toward Sumter, stopping on the route at the Hamilton *Relief* and Missouri to give them verbal instructions to move up and occupy the small boats.

When within 300 yards of Sumter, the line which held the boats to the *Dejfield* was cut off, and the men worked with the oars. This was at 12 o'clock. The night was extremely dark, it being quite impossible to distinguish an object three yards in advance.

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THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Position on the Rapidan Unchanged.

One Hundred and Fifty Prisoners Taken by Gen. Pleasanton Since Sunday.

A Military Suggestion as to Lee's Movements.

PERILS OF GENERAL BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

OUR CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

A telegram received from the Army of the Potomac says:

Our position on the Rapidan remains unchanged. About 150 prisoners have been taken by Gen. PLEASANTON since Sunday.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

An item understood in certain high army quarters here is, that the bulk of LEE's forces (leaving a Richmond garrison) is going down the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to attack BURNSIDE, or—if BURNSIDE and REMOLDS be considered as one force—is operating in the prolongation of their left flank to attack at right angles to it.

It is a bold and desperate stroke, and should lose the rebels Richmond, if it succeed. It ought to fail by REMOLDS being able to observe, RAISE with a division or corps, while he supports BURNSIDE with the rest of his army—fighting most favorable, or higher up the valley, if possible. *Reserves Are the superior lines as against both Lee and Bragg.*

L. A. CROUNSE sends the following to this Bureau:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The enemy contests Gen. PLEASANTON's further advance on the south bank of the Rapidan with a strong force of cavalry, artillery and infantry, aided by strong breastworks and riflepits. Considerable sharp skirmishing occurred at Raccoon Ford yesterday, but our loss was slight, not 100 but fewer remained quietly on this side of the river. I have as yet no positive information concerning the main body of the rebel infantry, but it is quite evident that their position will be certainly developed within a day or two.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

A gentleman arrived to-night from the Army of the Potomac. He states that some of our troops are six or eight miles beyond Culpeper.

On Monday they attempted to cross the Rapidan, but were opposed and stopped in three places. The losses on both sides were slight.

Gordonsville is eighteen miles beyond. It is supposed that the main body of the rebel army is intrenched there.

GEN. PLEASANTON'S ADVANCE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1863.

Gen. PLEASANTON reached the Rapidan River, at Raccoon Ford, yesterday before noon, after considerable heavy skirmishing between Culpeper and that point. Up to that time no rebel infantry had been met with, though a heavy force of rebel cavalry had been constantly driven back by our forces. I am unable to learn from this point what information has been gathered with reference to the locality of the main body of the rebel infantry, under EWELL and HILL.

Fighting was going on at Raccoon Ford yesterday, the enemy vigorously resisting all our attempts to cross. Report has it that a brigade of rebel infantry was at that point, resisting our advance.

Gen. PLEASANTON telegraphs from Fortress Monroe that there is no enemy in force in the front of this army; that the whole rebel army is at Richmond, where LEE's headquarters are; Gen. PLEASANTON will probably ascertain certainly within a day or two.

It was Gen. CURTIS's brigade which took the rebel battery captured at Culpepper on Sunday. Gen. CURTIS charged at the head of his brigade twice, and the second time took guns, limbers, horses, men, and all complete. His horse was killed by a round shot, which passed through and killed a bugler behind him. It also touched Gen. CURTIS's leg, giving him a painful, but not dangerous contusion, which will take him from the field for a short time.

Certain Staff officers seem to think that my recent statements as to the position of the rebel army were improper for publication. I know of no order, directly or impliedly, nor any expressed desire, even, against the publication of such intelligence, especially at a time when both armies were perfectly quiescent. Your correspondent pursued under McCLELLAN, BURNSIDE and HOOKER the same course of giving such of the enemy's movements as could do no harm. He has obeyed all orders concerning contraband information, while others have violated them with impunity. But the chief trouble probably is, that the statements in question were strictly true; and had they been only unmitigated senations, such as some folks prefer to see printed, they would have been passed over unnoticed. The recent order forbidding correspondents from accompanying the cavalry, was a dead letter before it was twenty-four hours old. Several violated it without compunction, and find it the last any one will hear of it until another one is issued. These orders only impose restrictions upon decent men who respect them, to the benefit of scallawags who don't.

A train of cars will run through to Culpeper Court-House to-day with supplies for our troops, being the first advent of a locomotive from the North at that point since POPE's advance a year ago.

L. L. CROUNSE.

A Washington dispatch to the Philadelphia *Inquirer* says:

"In the late forward movement of MEADE's army the cavalry advanced in three columns, the whole under the command of Gen. PLEASANTON. One column was commanded by Gen. BUFORD, another by Gen. KILPATRICK and the third by Gen. GREGG. The tenor of the instructions to Gen. PLEASANTON, from Gen. MEADE, it is understood, was that he should advance cautiously and incur no risk, but act merely as a corps of observation, to ascertain the position of the enemy, and not bring on a general engagement.

"On Saturday night the Fourth Pennsylvania cavalry, under command of Major George GOWEN, attached to Gen. GREGG's column, drove the enemy before them until they reached the Hazel River. The rebel force, after crossing, showed signs of opposing the crossing of our troops, and Major GOWEN halted his command on this side, after dark, to wait until morning before attempting to cross.

"About 10 o'clock the same evening Maj. GOWEN heard a great commotion, and considerable firing on the other side among the rebels. It appeared that a reinforcement for the party of rebels which had first crossed came up, and probably having some mistaken for Union troops, they were fired on by the party near the bank.

"Maj. GOWEN distinctly heard the pontooning party approach the river at that point. They were hailed by the first party and peremptorily ordered to "halt!" and commanding to advance, the words were said and promptly answered, the fire. This lasted for some time, when a parley took place between them, and the firing soon after stopped. The two parties had evidently fired at each other by mistake.

"In the morning the rebels had disappeared from the other side of the river, and our troops advanced without opposition.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE ADVANCE.

FREDERICK MORNING, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of to-day has been received. It contains the following:

THE REPORTED ADVANCE OF THE ENEMY.

There was an engagement at Culpeper on Sunday last and a skirmish between cavalry at Rapidan on Monday, without any very definite result. The enemy are massing their infantry at Kelly's Ford and apparently contemplate an advance.

GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

REBEL REPORTS OF THE SITUATION.

Skirmishing Near Dalton and Lafayette.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED.

REPORTED JUNCTION WITH BURNSIDE.

A Richmond paper of yesterday, received at Fortress Monroe, contains the following:

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Sept. 14.

Gens. JOHNSON and FORNEY skirmished with the enemy near Dalton on Friday. FORNEY was wounded. The Yankees advanced on Tunnel Hill.

Gen. WHEELER led a skirmish near Lafayette on the nine day, and, the enemy being too strong, fell back. A general engagement is expected.

Gen. ROSECRANS occupies Chattanooga, and it is reported that BURNSIDE has joined him."

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

REPORTED RESIGNATION OF GEN. GILLMORE.

It is stated on good authority that Gen. GILLMORE has tendered his resignation to the President, because of a disagreement between himself and Admiral DAHLGREN. The report says the President will not give up Gen. GILLMORE, and that Admiral FARRAGUT has been approached with a proposition to assign Major-Gen. GILLMORE to the naval forces at Charleston.

THE PAYMENT OF THE ARMY.

The following amounts have thus far been drawn from the Treasury for the payment of troops during July and August: For the Army of the Potomac, $1,000,000; for the Southern Department, $1,000,000; for the Department of Virginia, $1,000,000; for the Pacific Department, $750,000; for the Middle Department, $2,000,000; for Burnside's army, $500,000. Total, $6,250,000. The Treasury will be ready in a short time to fill all the requisitions of the Paymaster-General. As soon as the first installment of the 7-30 loan is received payments will be resumed, to continue until the entire army is paid off.

SECRET DELIVERY OF THE FIVE-TWENTIES.

Hereafter subscribers to five-twenties will receive their bonds the day after the receipt of their subscriptions. Secretary CHASE has now a large force employed night and day in printing them.

COL. DAVIES MADE A BRIGADIER.

Col. HENRY DAVIES of the Harris Light cavalry, was to-day appointed a Brigadier-General. For some time past he has commanded the First brigade of the Third cavalry division of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. DAVIES entered the service in April, 1861, was a lieutenant in Duryea's Zouaves and took part in the first fight of the war—the battle of Big Bethel.

INSECURITY OF ARMY STORES.

The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Warrenton, Boulton and Manassas are being removed to Alexandria, out of the reach of rebel guerrillas, whose audacity increases proportionately with the lengthening of our lines of communication. Two trains a day run through to Culpeper, stopping only at water and fuel stations.

RENDEZVOUS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

It is reported to-night that a rebel cavalry force, 3,000 strong, with artillery, is in the neighborhood of Hancock's Ferry, on the Upper Potomac.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

It is estimated that the draft in the District of Columbia will produce about 2,000 men. The quota is nearly 6,000.

TO BE HONORED.

Dr. MCDOWALL, Rev. W. G. SCARBOR and several other members of the Sanitary Commission, who were captured at Gettysburgh by the rebels and sent to Richmond, will be released on Friday next.

GEN. HAUPT.

An order relieving Gen. HAUPT from further duty in the War Department was issued to-day, and his commission as a Brigadier-General has been revoked.

A BANNER FOR THE IRON BRIGADE.

A magnificent flag will be presented to-morrow to the brigade of the First army corps, known as the Iron Brigade, and composed of the Second, Sixth and Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana, and Twenty-fourth Michigan Regiments. The flag was got up by ladies in the departments here from those States, and is a splendid affair. It is of blue silk, with appropriate devices richly embroidered in the centre. The names of the regiments composing the brigade, and the battles in which they have participated, viz.: Gainesville, Bull Run, Antietam, Fredericksburgh, South Mountain and Gettysburgh, are inscribed upon it. Ex-Gov. BARSTOW, of Wisconsin, will make the presentation.

EARLY DISTRIBUTION OF BOUNTY MONEY.

The Prize Commissioners of this port are preparing their report, and the prize money in their hands will soon be ready for distribution. The officers and men of the Potomac flotilla are entitled to most of it.

DEATH OF AN ARMY SURGEON.

The Medical Department have received intelligence of the death of Surgeon Simeon DARRAH, at Vicksburgh.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

A letter received at the Indian Bureau from the Sac and Fox Agency, dated Aug. 31, states that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has recently made a treaty with the Osage Indians, whereby the Government obtain of them, by purchase, thirty miles in extent of the east end of their reserve. They also cede in trust to the United States twenty miles of the north side of the balance of their reserve. The full extent, east and west, to be disposed of as the Secretary of the Interior shall direct, for their benefit, with the usual reserve to said bands, provisions for schools, &c.

The Commissioner has also held a council with the Delawares, some of whom followed him there for the purpose of having another talk about their proposed treaty, the result of which was, they immediately left the their houses in such a manner, and took for a new home; and acted a delegation to the Cherokees.

The Commissioner thinks there is little doubt of his ability to make a treaty with the Sac and Fox tribes, as they are very anxious to remove to the land purchased from the Osages.

There will be no difficulty in making a treaty with the Creeks, as they are very anxious to treat and sell to the Government a large tract of country.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The resignation of Medical Storekeeper WM. M. GRAHAM, United States Army, has been accepted, to date from Sept. 10, 1863.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Official to the Army of the Potomac contains the fact that the Irish Jaunts received by the cavalry in accordance with the recent call authorizing the purchase of horses for the use of the Government. While the old horses are good enough they can be better relied on for a long march than the fresh ones, and are in every respect superior to the fresh ones, which break down miserably and become utterly worthless to the service. Officers say that the horses landed since the commencement of the new CAVALRY RAIDS are not half so good as those obtained prior to its organization.

Col. MANN, of the Seventh Michigan cavalry, is being urged by numerous for a Brigadier-Generalship.

DISCHARGES FROM THE MEDICAL CORPS.

Assistant Surgeon GEORGE JONES, Fifty-second New-York Volunteers, has been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on account of physical disability.

Assistant Surgeon ROBERT BARTON, Second Wisconsin Volunteers, is discharged, on account of physical disability and absence without leave.

THE SURVEY OF IOWA.

A TOWN has been returned to the General Land Office, from the Surveyor-General of Iowa and Minnesota, accompanied by a transcript of the field-notes of a number of townships, completing the entire list of townships for the State of Iowa to date. Descriptive lists of all the Township Surveys have also been sent in the proper Districts offices.

THE MEXICAN MINISTER GOES HOME.

The general impression, up to this time has been, that the Mexican Minister, Señor ROMERO, who left at Washington. It appears that he left the city some weeks ago, and is now in Mexico. Before leaving he placed the archives of the Legation in the hands of the Minister from Peru, Señor BARANDA, empowering him to act as Charge d'Affaires during his absence.

RECOUNTING SLAVES MAKE SHORT CROPS.

The Rockville (Md.) *Journal* of the 11th inst. says that in consequence of the frequent discounting of slaves from that region, the farmers will not have sufficient help to gather their fall crops.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

OPERATIONS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

Rear-Commander BARNES, of the steamer *Norwich*, under date of St. John's River, Florida, Aug. 29, communicates to the Navy Department the fact that on the 17th he sent an armed boat expedition, consisting of two launches of the ship and two cutters of the *Wabash*, to destroy a signal station, in which they succeeded, capturing the picket and completely surrounding it before the rebels were aware of the approach of the expedition, and securing nine muskets, rifles, signal flags, telescopes, &c.

The Commander says: "The capture of this signal station, which severs the rebel line within three miles of Jacksonville, will either break up this end of the line, or will detain here to protect it the troops, five small companies of infantry, two full companies of cavalry, and one company of artillery, which I learn were about being forwarded to Richmond."

NAVAL.

The *Commodore Read*, built in New-York, arrived in Washington to-day, to join the Potomac flotilla.

THE ORDNANCE CAPTURED AT MORRIS ISLAND.

Gen. GILLMORE, in an official communication, says 30 pieces of artillery were captured on Morris Island, and it is not impossible that others still remain concealed.

FIVE YEAR INDIANS INCLINED FOR PEACE.

Gen. WRIGHT, commanding the Department of the Pacific, has forwarded a report from Gen. CONNER to the military authorities here, from which it appears that the different tribes of Indians living within the district of Utah are anxious for peace. Most of them have already made treaties with Gen. CONNER, and Gen. WRIGHT is quite that, with the reinforcements he has sent forward, the Overland Mail route will be perfectly safe.

TRIUMPH OF THE NORTHERN SOUTH.

Capt. FOOTE reports the progress of the expedition under Fort Abercrombie to Fort Pulaski, under his charge, for the protection of sailors made by the Morrison route. On the 1st of August he was 200 miles west of Fort Abercrombie. He had a guard of only 30 men, with which he traversed the Rivers country. He adds: "Since leaving Fort Abercrombie our progress has been most satisfactory. Notwithstanding the extraordinary drought this season, we have not suffered, so far, for want of either grass or water, proving, I think, the great superiority of this route. Our party is in excellent health, and the cattle, horses, &c., are in fair condition."

CONSCRIPTION OF QUAKERS BY HER MAJESTY.

The rebels have been conscripting the Friends or Quakers in London and adjoining counties in Virginia.

CONTRACT FOR STATIONERY.

The contract for the supply of stationery to the House of Representatives during the ensuing session has been awarded to PHILLIPS & SOMERVILLE, of Washington.

NO FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Acting Rear-Admiral BARNEY, under date of Key West, Sept. 8, states, in order to correct an erroneous impression, that not a single instance of yellow fever, or of anything approaching it, has made its appearance there either in the town or harbor during the entire season, and the health of the place in every respect is remarkably good.

THE RAILROAD TO CULPEPPER.

The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is now open to Culpeper Court-house. Two trains left Alexandria yesterday for the latter point.

IMPORTATION OF IRON HOUSES INTO THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

A copy of the late royal order of the Spanish Government authorizing the free importation into the Philippine Islands of houses of wood or iron, and in general of building materials, has been officially communicated to this Government.

BLOCKADE RUNNERS CAPTURED.

A few days ago about a dozen of blockade runners, with $30,000 worth of property in their possession, were captured and brought to Point Lookout, the southern port of Maryland.

The Welland Canal.

INTERRUPTION OF NAVIGATION.

ST. CATHARINE'S, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Four gates of lock No. 23 were carried away to-day, by a propeller. Navigation will be interrupted for a number of days.

The Africa Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The steamship *Africa* sailed this forenoon with 56 passengers for Halifax and for Liverpool. She takes out $150,000 in specie.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and adopted a resolution appointing the Southside and Water Commissioners to issue warrants to the amount the aldermen of precincts, and to send for papers, in pursuance of the act of last, authorizing the issuance of the Supervisors of Supervisors-street. Also, the Supervisors ordered that they were in favor of the Supervisors-street. The Board adopted, over the Mayor's veto, the resolution ordering that the Supervisors of Supervisors-street be opened without delay. Adjourned to 11 o'clock A.M. on next Monday, when, in pursuance of law, they are to proceed to appoint Inspectors of Budgetry.

The Democratic Committee on the Riot Damage Claims presented a report, stating that as many of the claims are in an unfinished condition, a rule had been adopted to not report claims to this date. Report received, and ordered on file. Report handed in, that the Committee on Claims had met and examined the books of the Corporation. Report also stated that the Committee had been unable to get through with their examination, and did not hall over the face. Report received, and ordered on file. The following resolution was offered for a hundred dollars for the Committee on Claims, to be expended in the discharge of their duties. Resolution adopted. Mr. Alderman Bell presented a petition from the Supervisors of Supervisors-street, praying that the Supervisors of Supervisors-street be opened without delay. Petition referred to the Committee on Supervisors-street

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to do the cooking, understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; also can wash and iron; has no objection to go to the country. Can give the best of City references. Call at the present residence, No. 178 East 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A VERY RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, who is competent to do the cooking, washing and ironing, wishes a situation in a private family; would be willing to assist in the chamber work. Can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes a situation as cook; has lived in a private family for the last 4 years; can be highly recommended; has lived last place 1 year. Call at No. 178 East 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION; lives at present in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has lived in City; references given. Call at No. 178 East 27th-st., for two days at No. 178 East 27th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation as above; is a good plain cook and baker; is no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 178 East 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, a situation in first-class cook; understands baking; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 9 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable girl, as chambermaid; is a quick, tidy sewer; some kind of the dressmaking trade; wants to go with a lady who is going to travel; can be highly recommended from last place. Call at No. 178 East 27th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted by a respectable girl, a situation as above; recommended and waitress last 2 years; removed from last place. Can be seen for 3 days at No. 315 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID; &c.—NURSE; &c.—A few respectable nursing girls, lately landed, want situations, one as chambermaid and waitress, or would do second nursery and assist sewing; and one to take care of children and make herself generally useful. Can be seen at the Intelligence Office, No. 8 Bowling Green, entrance 1st-av., third floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, by a respectable young woman; understands her duties as chamberwork and waiting on chamber work and sewing; has lived in City reference. Call at No. 19 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, AN AMERICAN lady, middle aged, having recently had the management of a large household, wishes a situation as housekeeper; has no children; can be highly recommended. Address Mrs. HOWARD, box 50 Tribune Office, Williamsburgh.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A HOUSEKEEPER'S situation wanted by a respectable young woman; is a good washer and ironer; has lived three years in her last place; good City reference given. Inquire at 315 West 14th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman and a situation as cook, washer and ironer; has been in a private family for the last 3 years; can be seen for 2 days at No. 178 East 27th-st.

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The New-York Times.

VOL. LXVIII. ... NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 18, 1869. ... NO. 20,...

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE HEADLINES.

FAIR TEMPLATE—[Original—Accepted.] Business ... ALHAMBRA PAVILION—Two Matinée Acts. ... EVENING HALL—Variety Performances. ... WINTER GARDEN—Two Matinée or Afternoon Concerts. ... BELMONT GARDEN—Matinée Concert. ... ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Grand Concert. ... BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Matinée and Evening Performances. ... Amusements, Auctions, &c.

The New-York Times.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY EXCEPTED, AT NO. 113 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS: ... Single Copies Three Cents.

Entered at the Post-Office at New-York, N. Y., as Second-Class Matter.

Advertisements for the Daily Times should be sent in before 10 o'clock A. M.; for the Tri-Weekly Times, before 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday; for the Semi-Weekly Times, before 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday and Saturday; for the Weekly Times, before 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday.

Advertisements for the Daily Times, to secure insertion on the day of publication, must be left before 5 o'clock P. M.

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Advertisements for the Weekly Times, to secure insertion on the day of publication, must be left before 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday.

Advertisements intended for the Daily Times, left after 5 o'clock P. M., will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly, Semi-Weekly or Weekly Times, if desired.

Advertisements intended for the Tri-Weekly Times, left after 5 o'clock P. M. on Monday, Wednesday or Friday, will be inserted in the Semi-Weekly or Weekly Times, if desired.

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Advertisements intended for the Weekly Times, left after 5 o'clock P. M. on Thursday, will be inserted in the Daily Times, if desired.

Advertisements

GEN. DIX AND GOV. SEYMOUR.

Statements of Fact—Who Brought the United States Troops to our City?—The Draft—The Riots—Some Historical Parallels.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 11, 1863.

In his address to the Democratic Convention held at Albany on Wednesday last, Gov. SEYMOUR saw fit to state that he had "addressed a friendly letter to the commander of the Northeastern Department, suggesting that the enrollment was most unequal and unjust, if not fraudulent," and expressing the hope that the "injustice would not be allowed, because it was calculated to bring gross discredit upon us in the eyes of the world." "Unfortunately," adds the Governor, "I only disturbed his taste as to a word, and not his sense of injustice and wrong."

In another portion of his speech, Gov. SEYMOUR complains that his "friendly letter" to Gen. DIX had not been published, as if it were the habit among gentlemen to mix up private letters with their publications of official correspondence. It is not difficult to suppose that there may be very many "friendly letters," written by Gov. SEYMOUR, now in existence, the publication of which would be more interesting to the loyal public than agreeable to the Governor. "Friendly letters," among gentlemen, are read, and receive such attention as they merit; but are never given to the Press, except where such dissemination is thought advisable by the recipient, and then the direct sanction of the writer.

Gov. SEYMOUR does not complain that his "friendly letter" was disregarded. On the contrary, the published official correspondence of Gen. DIX shows clearly enough that the suggestions of error and fraud made by the Governor were represented to the proper quarter; and that, thereupon, the President, with his characteristic promptitude and integrity of purpose, ordered the quotas in the districts wherein error or improper conduct on the part of the enrolling officers had been alleged, to be reduced so as to cover all possible excesses, whether mistakes or wilful. To this point, of course, Gov. SEYMOUR was careful to make no allusion whatever.

As to the main points at issue between Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. DIX, the official correspondence of the latter, already published, gives all the data necessary to a thorough understanding of the case; and, after the brief recapitulation of events which I propose to make, every citizen will see that it was the culpable failure of our State Executive to discharge the duties devolving upon him under the Constitution and laws both of the United States and of the State of New-York, which made absolutely necessary to the peace and safety of our City the call of Gen. DIX for those national troops, whose presence in our City has been complained of by Gov. SEYMOUR as one of the "violations of State rights" of which the National Government has been guilty.

Gen. DIX reached New-York, as Commander of the Department of the East, immediately after the riots of July, and when there was imminent danger of their renewal on a more extended scale.

On the very day of his arrival, in company with Gen. CANBY, his second in command, he called upon Gov. SEYMOUR, and expressed an earnest desire to have good-will and mutual cooperation between the State Executive and the headquarters of the Military Department. In a word, he was anxious that Gov. SEYMOUR, as Commander-in-Chief of the State troops, should adopt a course and take measures which would avoid any necessity for an appeal to the National authorities.

Thus, when Provost-Marshals from the interior of the State called upon Gen. DIX, asking the means of protecting themselves and their offices from threatened violence, they were immediately referred to Gov. SEYMOUR, that they might be protected by him; and, very early in his administration of the Department, Gen. DIX expressed to the Governor an earnest desire that he would provide for the enforcement of the draft, and the maintenance of the public peace, by State authority, so that he (Gen. DIX) might be relieved of the necessity of asking United States troops, that could ill be spared, for the purpose.

To this verbal request Gov. SEYMOUR made no answer at the time; and subsequently (July 30) Gen. DIX renewed his appeal in a letter addressed to the Governor at Albany. To this letter, already published, Gov. SEYMOUR sent a brief reply, or rather acknowledgment—promising an answer as soon as he (the Governor) heard from the President. Upon this Gen. DIX waited until the 14th day of August, when—the day for the draft being fixed, our City again threatened with fire and rapine, and no answer received from the Governor—the General had no other resource but to apply to the Secretary of War for troops.

On the 15th of August Gov. SEYMOUR sent an answer as niggardly in spirit as it was tardy. It was, in effect, that breaches of the peace, riotous proceedings, &c., &c., were infractions of *the laws of the State* and *State laws* would be enforced under all circumstances, and by military power if necessary. But as to enforcing the laws of the United States, or that particular law enacting the draft, he made no promise. On the contrary, indeed, he said, that he could not assume any "responsibilities which belonged to others"—thus virtually answering in the negative the question proposed by Gen. DIX three weeks before.

How different was the course of Gov. TOMPKINS, a Democrat of the DIX and not the SEYMOUR pattern,—in the war of 1812! He shrank from no responsibility of his office in carrying on that war. When the General Government, in 1814, was in great peril, and finally driven from its capital, Gov. TOMPKINS, as leader of the Democratic party of our State, took upon himself the burden of raising men and money; and the brilliant military operations of that year on the Niagara frontier were mainly maintained by his efforts. Far from resisting a draft duly enacted by the national authority, Gov. TOMPKINS took the lead in causing to be passed by our State Legislature a draft which placed twelve thousand two-years' men at the disposal of the General Government. But the Governor of New-York at the present day, not only gives no assurance that he will aid the national authorities in the execution of a law for filling up the ranks of the army, thus rendering it unnecessary to withdraw troops from the field for the purpose,—but it is well known that the condemnations of the draft which have issued from the Executive Chamber at Albany, have done as much as any other cause to embarrass and delay its execution, and to stir up open and lawless hostility to it in this City.

Gen. DIX evidently aimed to remedy the evil effects of our City riots on the public mind of this and other countries, by inducing the State Governor to take into his own hands the vindication and execution of the laws. A Democrat himself, Gen. DIX seems to have desired that the Executive of our State should have the credit of standing by the country, as did his Democratic predecessor in the war of 1812, and of bringing to the support of the Government the influence of his high position and of the great party in this State which has given him its confidence.

Gov. SEYMOUR, it should not be forgotten, was selected for the express purpose of "a more vigorous prosecution of the war;" and it behooves those who are necessarily implicated by his action as their representative, to see how far the pledges upon which he was carried into office have been fulfilled.

By assaults upon such officers as Gen. DIX, we tell Gov. SEYMOUR that he can make but little—even less than he made by the smears contained in his last 4th of July speech at the Academy of Music, against the success of our National arms, and the implied lucubration, at the same time given, to the brilliant abilities and more dazzling valor of the rebel chiefs. Long after this war is over, the names of such Democrats as Gens. DIX, JOHN A. LOGAN, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND and others of like stripe, will be remembered with honor, as of men who preferred patriotism to party, and had the manhood to expose their lives in defence of that Union and of those constitutional principles, about which Gov. SEYMOUR has only praise, whenever anxious to secure votes for his faction in their renewed efforts to embarrass our National Government, and give aid and comfort to their Southern allies.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

Obituary.

—Mr. James W. Lusk, well known through the West as a teacher, particularly of penmanship, died at Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 13, after a very brief illness.

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA.

Departure of More Troops for St. Domingo—Shocking Murder—New Plan of Public Education—The Municipal Elections—American Sympathy With Hayti—Venezuelan News—Laguayra Blockaded.

OUR HAVANA CORRESPONDENCE.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1863.

Since my last letter by the *Roanoke*, we have had no arrivals from either Mexico or St. Domingo. To the latter place the authorities here are still forwarding troops. Since Tuesday we have had in this city, and preparing for embarkation, the second battalion of the infantry regiment "De Napoles," which was stationed in Cardenas, Jaracoa and other ports, and which, within two hours of the receipt of marching orders, entered Havana perfectly prepared for a campaign. It sailed yesterday, numbering six hundred rank and file. The number of soldiers which the Spanish Government have at present in St. Domingo probably amounts to six or seven thousand; I mean troops of the line or regulars, and not including the militia.

Next to the above, the great subject of conversation has been a frightful murder, which, in some of its details, resembles the well-known case of Dr. WEBSTER. On last Saturday, the proprietor of a large printing establishment left his place of business in MERCED-street, one of the principal streets of the city, to go to a neighboring street to collect the amount of a note for $2,000. He was never seen again until two days ago, when his dead body was found in the porter's lodge of an occupied house, not above two blocks from MERCED-street. Had it not been for the offensive smell from the decomposing corpse it is difficult to guess how long his disappearance would have been a mystery. The skull had been pierced by two bullets, and in the possession of a person arrested was found a revolver with one barrel unloaded, and in which the bullets fitted. It is also said that the note was found in his possession.

The "New Plan of Studies" to be adopted in this island has lately been ratified by the Queen and Colonial Minister, and has been published in the *Gazette*. It enters very minutely into all the details of primary and secondary education, orders the formation of proper schools, and makes great alterations in the University course of studies, separating professional from academical education. Three new faculties are created, namely: Philosophy and the Belles-Lettres, Sciences and Theology; so that the faculties will be six in number. The three grades conferred will be Bachelor, Licentiate and Doctor. All Spaniards are to give their children at least an elementary education; those who fail to do so, when there is a school at a convenient distance, are to be warned and even compelled by the local authority; and are also liable to be fined. This elementary education is to be gratuitous when the parents are unable to pay.

The list of persons entitled to vote at the election of the corporation is now published. The number is very limited and is thus arranged. Of those persons paying the largest amount of municipal taxes, on real estate, the first 25 on the list are voters. The gentleman who heads the roster pays $2,167 as City taxes; the last on the list pays $276. Then were here 50 who pay City taxes on the profits of their business as traders, the greatest quota being $700; and lastly, 25 professional men whose quota of the tax is cited their qualification. So that only 100 persons have the privilege of choosing the corporation. The severity of the Summer heats is now slightly mitigated, and the yellow fever will gradually pass away. The official report for July shows the number of deaths from the fever to be that of 1,000, to be compared with the same month last year to have been 2,500, and even where the proportion of fatal cases at 10½ per cent.; still its ravages at the end of last month filled many with dismay; several young men well known in official and literary circles being attacked, and in a few days dying.

A correspondent of the *Diario* remarks, concerning the friendly feeling existing between the United States and Haytien Governments: "For two years the relations between these two Governments have been on a most cordial footing; the newspapers of the neighboring Republic (Hayti) have reprinted with joy the speeches made in Washington regarding their Constitution and organization; then came the recognition of Hayti by President LINCOLN; a diplomatic agent from Hayti resides at Washington; a rich American Company has been permitted to fix itself on Tortuga Island, and profitably work all its products; commercial relations have augmented in an extraordinary degree; and, lastly, trading and war-vessels of the United States are continually entering and leaving Cape Haytien. It is said here that the Americans have succeeded in obtaining permission from President GEFFRARD to establish a coal depot for the Federal navy in a port on the north side of Hayti."

The news from Venezuela is up to the 7th instant. The Provisional President, FALCON, was received by the Federal party with great enthusiasm on his entry into Caracas. The *Comercio*, of Laguayra, says the Council of State will consist of 13 members, 10 being generals, and 3 civilians, whilst GUSMAN BLANCO will preside. A new territorial division of the Republic has been decreed. The provinces will be called states, the cantons departments, and the parishes cantons.

The Laguayra papers make no mention of the insurgents at Porto Cabello, but it seems they have blockaded Laguayra, having off that port the steamer *Venezuela* and six schooners; but they only seize Venezuelan vessels. The English war-steamer *Petrel* cruised near the blockading squadron. The merchants of that port had sent a letter to the Captain, begging that he would not leave till the arrival of other war-vessels. Gen. QUINTERO has been made Commander-in-Chief. Dr. PEDRO ROJAS was about to leave for the United States.

The house of the Count of the Reunion was set on fire, and is still burning. Loss $200,000. There was another incendiary fire last night.

The Anglo-rebel steamer *Laura*, of 163 tons, came in this morning, in ballast, one day from Nassau. Her Captain says two steamers had arrived at Nassau from Charleston and Wilmington.

Gen. COSSINA, Governor of Sonora, Mexico, goes to Washington in the *Eagle*.

The schooner *Amaranth* arrived, five days from New-Orleans on the 10th, with 14 passengers.

LARA.

The Capture of Tampico by the French.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Era*, writing from Tampico under date of August 6 and 10, gives some details of the capture of that Mexican town which have not reached us before:

"This morning at 10:30 a great portion of the French squadron has arrived off the bar—four large steamers, one gunboat, a steamer also, and a transport. They have not yet communicated with the shore, and we presume the first visitors from the squadron will be shot and shell, and the poor Mexicans are beginning to look for shelter from the storm, packing up and going in every direction. The Custom-House is left empty, and houses desolate, as well as many hearts, swept from all that is sacred and dear to them, and portions of this place, like the City of the Dead, are completely deserted.

At 2½ o'clock P. M. the French squadron opened fire on the fort at this bar, or rather on the sand banks where the Mexican guns are placed; and it has been replied to by the Mexicans, and their fire kept up until nearly 4 P. M., but no injury resulting to either side, as the French squadron were some three miles distant, and, doubtless, the Mexican shot could not reach any of the French vessels-of-war, now numbering seven. At 4½ o'clock the Mexican troops were ordered to retire, and fall back on Tampico, and reach it at 5 o'clock P. M., with their Chief, Col. HENRY A. MEJIA, and ordered to continue their march into the interior, where the sons of the Gauls will not, at least for a time, reach them. The resistance at this place was a very feeble affair. In fact it was only in name; and if all others followed the same line of conduct, Mexico will make but little resistance to a grasping enemy who wishes to enlarge his bounds, and pay his expenses at the cost of the conquered, overleap every guarantee or declared protection, and for *pure friendship* take the country to himself.

Augusr 10—6 o'clock A. M.

About fifty men from the French squadron have marched up without artillery, and taken possession of Fort Iturbide, on the northeast of the city, and, we presume, will be followed by a force from the outside squadron, who, no doubt, will communicate with the foreign consuls, as all the Mexican authorities have fled, and last night the city was patroled by the merchants and their clerks; yet, to the credit of the poor Mexicans, not a case single disorder, or an attempt to plunder was made, although without money or bread.

The number of the French troops we have not yet ascertained, but we presume they do not exceed 700 or 800, and the advance which has reached the fort, from our observation, does not exceed fifty men, all told. The Mexican troops' appeal to their chiefs was touching—craving bread or the means to buy it; but a deaf ear was lent to their cry, and they marched out in good order, following their chiefs; but we can see their care-worn forms, without aim or hope, no doubt bound for their respective haunts, to these shades of retirement where the untutored children of their native forests will sympathize with them, and share their bushe of the field, and their water from the spring.

We have now learned that the French forces, all told, consist of 600 marines, 300 infantry, coming up the coast, and 300 cavalry from the steam frigates, and the gunboats and several launches on board of the large steamships; the gunboats draw too much water to cross the bar; but two of these launches at this moment are signalled to have been tow on by the bar. So far in the city all is quiet, and the French flag is flying in the fort, or entrado to the bar. The company occupying it, commanded by a mulatto of this place, but composed of several Spaniards. This is the result of a native division against itself. Let all American Republics look to the state of affairs here and lend their aid, and take care that neither Prince nor Potentate shall have a foothold on this continent, for it is doubtless a war against liberty and Republicanism."

Employment of Slaves in the Army.

LETTER FROM JAMES A. HAMILTON, ESQ.

NEVIS, NEAR DOBBS' FERRY P. O.,
Monday, Sept. 7 1863.

To the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, Baltimore:

SIR: Your letter of the 15th ult., addressed to the Secretary of War, treats with great ability a subject of vast importance to Maryland, and it is believed to be one of vital consequence to the whole country.

The employment of the blacks, slave and free, in the military service of the United States, may be decisive of the contest in which we are now engaged to preserve the National life. If the slaves are not employed by the United States, they will be by the enemy.

The proclamation of Aug. 1, issued by the arch-traitor DAVIS, was intended as an intimation to his vassals, the slaveholders, that if he could not obtain white men to fill up the broken ranks of his armies, he would, with the energy of desperation, command the services of their slaves.

MR. MADISON, *Federalist*, No. 43, referring to insurrection, says:

"I take no notice of an unknown species of population abounding in some of the States, who, during the calm of regular government are sunk below the level of men; but who, in tempestuous scenes of civil violence, may emerge into human character, and give a formidable ally of strength to any party with which they may associate themselves."

This premonition of a judicious statesman, thoroughly acquainted with his subject, ought not to pass unheeded.

If the President of the United States does not use all the means in his power to secure the military services of this "unhappy species of population," and thus give "a superiority of strength" to his side, the enemy certainly will do so.

The duties of the President to command the services of the slaves of Maryland, and of all other parts of the country now subject to the control of the Government of the United States, or which can be reached by his armies, is as clear as that he has the right to receive or command the services of the free blacks or white men.

It is a principle of public law, universally recognized and acted upon, that all persons born within the realm, "or extent of government," owe natural and unqualified allegiance to the Government under which they are born, except those who are the children of public ministers having allegiance to a foreign State or potentate. In the language of BLACKSTONE, "every man owes natural allegiance where he is born." Again: "natural allegiance is such as is due from all men born within the King's dominions immediately upon their birth." The dominion and control of the Constitution of the United States embrace all the country and people within its exterior limits. "Allegiance is the *tie or ligament* which binds the subject to the King in return for that protection which the King affords to the subject." From these great and fundamental principles it followed that all persons born within the jurisdiction of the United States, owing allegiance thereto, are bound *to serve* the Government as soldiers, or in any other capacity which the law may require. As there is not, and cannot be any exception but the one above stated, it is clear, beyond all question, that such allegiance and service is due as well by "persons held to service and labor in a State by the laws thereof," as by free men, white or black. State laws cannot absolve the persons so held from their allegiance and duty to the Government under the Constitution and laws of the United States; because, it is declared by the Constitution, Article VI., clause 2d: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the *supreme law of the land*, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The laws which bind persons of African descent to service being State laws, are subordinate to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and can have no power to withdraw persons so held from their allegiance, or shield them from military or other service to the United States. This is so clear as, to be stated, is to be proved.

Your statement that "the fundamental idea of all the laws on the statute book respecting this matter is, that military service is the equal duty of all persons who enjoy protection of or owe obedience to the law, the servant as well as the master," is perfectly correct.

I go a step further and say, without the fear of contradiction, that under the law authorizing a draft, it is the duty of the War Department to order the enrollment of slaves and free men of African descent, as well as white men; in order that they may be subject to the draft, and that the laws of the States authorizing persons of African descent to be held to service and labor, cannot withdraw such persons if drafted from the military service of the Government.

The Conscription law requires all men within certain ages to be enrolled. There is no exception whatever which would exempt slaves as such. The President is as much bound in his official character and acts by the Constitution and laws of the United States as he is in his individual character.

HAMILTON on this subject says:

"The power to make laws is the power of pronouncing authoritatively, the will of the nation as to all persons and things, over which it has jurisdiction; or it may be defined to be, the power of prescribing rules binding upon all persons and things, over which the nation has jurisdiction; it acts compulsory upon all persons. * * * A law of the land, till revoked or annulled by the competent authority, is binding not less upon each branch or department of the Government than on every individual of society. Each Department is independent, as well as the members of its separately, are under a constitutional obligation to observe the injunctions of a positive law AND TO GIVE IT EFFECT."

It becomes the President to observe the injunctions of the laws on this subject, and to *give them effect*, by ordering the enrollment of the Slaves for the purpose of the draft, and ordering all enlisting officers to receive as volunteers all persons, as well those held to service, blacks as slaves, and whites as apprentices.

There is surely no disposition in any officers of a department of the Government to deprive any man of, and above all the slave, the honors of serving his country in this mortal combat between Slavery and Liberty.

Of course, the officers of the Government when they enroll or enlist a Slave, will take the necessary means to secure to loyal persons the evidence proper to establish their claims to compensation for any loss they may sustain.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES A. HAMILTON.

Confederate Finances.

A CREDIT MOBILIER PROPOSED.

The Richmond *Dispatch* urges that it is a positive necessity that a step should be put to further issues of paper money, and the volume of outstanding notes be redeemed to one-third its present bulk. It says:

"The great question is, how is this to be done? The tax will do much; but Mr. MEMMINGER's remorseless printing press threatens to neutralize all the benefit that otherwise might be expected from it. While it is estimated that the tax will call in old issues, or prevent new ones, to the amount of $400,000,000, Mr. MEMMINGER's *assignats* are pouring forth from his fatal machine at the rate of $50,000,000 a month. Unless it can be stopped we see no good to be derived from either the tax or the sale of the cotton loan bonds. Doubtless some steps will be taken to that end by Congress, unless we are to be overwhelmed by these *assignats*. If it can possibly be arrested then, we think the tax and the cotton loan might be so managed as to cause a reduction equal to the demand.

* * * Now, people may say what they please of Jeff. DAVIS, and we ourselves some times criticise his acts pretty freely. He has made many mistakes, of course, for he is a man, and subject to the natural laws that regulate the human mind. To say that he occasionally blunders is but to say that he is human. Nevertheless, he is one of the most remarkable men of this or any other age, and the people at large know it, as well as the Yankees and Europeans. They are conscious that he has made as few mistakes as any man probably could have made in his situation, and that with the smallest means ever placed in the hands of a revolutionary leader, he has contrived to carry on a war more tremendous than any ever waged against BONAPARTE. They see all this, and their confidence in him is unbounded. If he will issue a proclamation appealing to the whole people to come forward and take this cotton loan, in the way the loan of NAPOLEON III. was taken, our word for it, it will all be taken in a month. We hope he will try it; and if he feels diffident of his influence, let him recollect the manner in which the people have responded to every proclamation he has issued."

MR. TOOMBS' LETTER.

From the Lynchburgh Republican.

Senator TOOMBS has published a letter which is well calculated to do much harm and no good. It is strange that some men who have very good sense about some things have none at all about others. And it is still more strange that some men who profess to have the best interests of the country at heart, will persist in publishing things which cannot possibly do any good, and are obliged to do much harm. We almost question the honesty and patriotism of such men. Admitting everything Senator TOOMBS says to be true, and his publication is still foolish and injurious, simply because he has said nothing which every sensible man in the Confederacy does not know before, and proposes no remedy for the evils he discusses which is practicable or possible. He says the Government ought not to suspend its armies by impressments. Certainly it ought not, and would not *if it could help it!* But what is it to do but to impress, when our soldiers cry for bread, and there is none to give them? He says we should issue no more paper money. Very true, and Mr. MEMMINGER would be dismissed to-morrow if he refused to keep his military mill. But what is to be done? Shall we stop the expenses of the Government to be defrayed except by paper money? It can't be done, and the result of all of Mr. TOOMBS' arguments is simply to give improper advantages to the enemy, and weaken our cause abroad. It is a great pity that he and some other men will not learn the difference between a great statesman and a politician *everything is known.* Truth is sometimes more injurious than falsehood, and is always so esteemed by professed friends give improper information to our enemies. Mr. TOOMBS tells us nothing we did not know before, and proposes no practical remedy for the evils of which he complains. He is, therefore, one of that class of grumblers who in doing our cause much harm and no good.

From the Richmond Sentinel.

On the whole, the public have learned nothing from Mr. TOOMBS. We hope he will allow his fine intellect a better night next time, and will give us counsel out of which we can make more, and which will second less like it had come merely from the growlery.

Smugglers in Georgia.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

We learn that Col. G. W. LEE, late commandant of the post at Atlanta, has been granted a commission from the authorities at Richmond to raise a large force for the purpose of arresting conscripts, stragglers and deserters throughout the State of Georgia. For the execution of his orders, the home contingent force of the State are placed at his command by the Government at Richmond, and the Governor has pledged to him both the civil and military power of the State for their enforcement. In view of this appointment, and the energy with which Col. LEE pursues entering upon his duties, we would advise the laggards throughout the State to report immediately to their commands.

The Ship Santa Claus.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Sept. 16.

The crew of the ship *Santa Claus*, from Callao for Hamburg, which foundered at sea Aug. 9, in lat. 3° N., long. 41° W., took to their boats and landed safely at Cayenne.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Howell and family, from Kingston; Lieut.-Commander Robert May, U. S. Navy; Maj. F. Fuller, Kansas; J. H. Bruce and family, Princeton; Col. G. Upton, 13th N. Y. Volunteers; and Col. J. G. Strong, Buffalo, are at the Astor House.

Gen. Riley, Charles L. Weld, and John Manuel, Philadelphia, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel.

Capt. Fernald, U. S. Navy; H. P. McKean, H. Conrad and W. O. Stewart, Philadelphia; H. V. Ecoall, New-York; Charles Howe, Key West; G. W. Fiske, Boston, are at the Metropolitan.

Gen. José D. Cortes, Mexico; W. W. Guiser, Philadelphia; S. Chamberlin, Boston; A. M. Richmond, Washington; and G. A. Burr, of Natchez, are at the Laforge House.

Wm. H. Whiting, U. S. Navy; R. H. Stearns, Boston; J. A. Potts, U. S. Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all military movements in the different departments, from the pens of our special correspondents. Also, all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country on the following terms: One copy one year, $2; three copies one year, $5; ten copies one year, $15; twenty copies one year, $28. To any one who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year.

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DINNER SETS, richly decorated or plain.
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FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
HAVILAND, MERRITT & CO., Importers,
No. 400 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Returned to the City.
Dr. E. C. PERRY, the Dermatologist, formerly of No. 29 West-st., Boston, can now be consulted at his office, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, for all diseases of the Hair, Loss of Hair, Premature Blanching, Moth, Freckles, and all discolorations of the skin.

Gray's Premium Hair Restorative
WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR
to its ORIGINAL COLOR; will CAUSE HAIR TO GROW ON BALD HEADS. Depot No. 301 Broadway. For sale by all druggists.

The Oriental Baths, at Nos. 9 and 8 Fourth-st., near Cooper Union, should be visited by everybody. Hours—Ladies, 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Gentlemen and ladies from 7 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., daily.

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The Celebrated Craig Microscope—Mailed, prepaid, for $2 25; with a beautiful mounted objects, $3; with 24 objects, $5. HENRY CRAIG, 626 Broadway, 2d floor, New-York. Liberal discount to dealers.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 66 Day-st., N. Y.

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Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown, Natural, reliable, instantaneous. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st. Sold by all druggists. Invisible curling of hair and whiskers in styles neat and suitable, at No. 1 Barclay-st.

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The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous. Harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—MOTT.—In the Church of St. John the Baptist, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Rev. D. S. DuPuy, Mr. EDWARD C. BARNUM and Miss JENNIE E. MOTT. No cards.

BRYCE—THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. Muhlenberg, D. D., J. STUART BRYCE, Jr., and SUSAN L., only daughter of A. D. THOMPSON, Esq.

HALSTED—RICE—MANCHESTER—RICE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, at the residence of the brides, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, ELBERT K. HALSTED and EMILY T. RICE. Also, at the same time, by Dr. Cummings, AUGUSTUS H. MANCHESTER and MARIE LOUISE RICE, all of this City. No cards.

MONTGOMERY—HOUSEMAN.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, D. D., WILLIAM H. MONTGOMERY and ELIZA FRANCIS HOUSEMAN, daughter of Ambert HOUSEMAN. All invited.

☞ Boston and Newburyport papers please copy.

SHARER—HUNSAKER.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, by Friends' ceremony, ESPERE H. SHARER, of New-York, to HANNAH R., daughter of Thomas J. Hunsaker, of former city.

VAN BUREN—HENRY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, by Rev. Dr. Leonard, CHARLES H. VAN BRUNT and AMELIA CHESEBROUGH, daughter of James F. Henry, all of this City.

WILLIS—MUNN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Saries, D. D., Mr. SCOTT WILLIS and Miss ROSINA MUNN, both of Powersville, Morris County, N. J.

DIED.

ADAMS.—In Peekskill, Westchester County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Sept. 16, JAMES E. ADAMS, aged 40 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, the Brooklyn Lodge, No. 58, of I. O. of O. F., and the Cortlandt Lodge, No. 69, of Peekskill, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, in Peekskill.

BROWN.—On Tuesday, Sept. 15, after a lingering illness, ELIZA, eldest daughter of George J. and Louisa Brown, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 351 East Broadway, without further notice.

CORNISH.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Sunday, Sept. 13, WILLIAM H., son of the late John A. Cornish, of Philadelphia.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

CLARK.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Thursday, Sept. 10, at the residence of his parents, Edward Mead, Jesse CLARK, son of Jesse C. and Mary A. Clark, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., in the 20 year of his age.

The funeral services will be attended at the Presbyterian Church, in Bedford, on Thursday, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

NORRIS.—In Harlem, suddenly, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, GEORGE W. NORRIS, in the 65th year of his age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 115th-st., near Avenue A., on Friday morning, Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

TRACY.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, ANNA WOODRUFF, eldest daughter of the late George H. and Helen E. Tracy, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 120 West 20th-st.

UNDERHILL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of W. F. Underhill, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 76 High-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, Sept. 18, at 5 o'clock, without further notice.

VETTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at her late residence, No. 71 Bedford-st., SARAH, wife of William Veitch, and daughter of the late Timothy and Elizabeth Jayson, of Rockland, County, N. Y., in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, on Thursday evening, Sept. 17, at 7½ o'clock, at the church corner of Bedford and Morton-sts. Her remains will be taken from No. 71 Bedford-st. to Oak Hill Cemetery, Rockland County, for interment, on Friday morning, Sept. 18, at 7 o'clock.

☞ Rockland County papers will please copy.

WALLACE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 16, after a lingering illness, JAMES WALLACE, aged 36 years, 5 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Mr. William King, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 West 17th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, Sept. 17, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

WESTON.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday, Sept. 15, THOMAS STEPHENSON, youngest son of William H. and Helen C. Weston, aged 1 year, 9 months and 19 days.

Funeral on Friday, Sept. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Hosea Webster, Esq., No. 40 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

DEATH OF CAPT. CHARLES E. MORTON.—Died on the 23d of August, at Belle Grove, Alabama, 12 miles from New-Orleans, Capt. CHARLES ERSKINE MORTON, in the 23d year of his age. Capt. CHARLES ERSKINE MORTON, Company C, 16th New-York Volunteer Cavalry, was in command of his post. Capt. MORTON belonged to the Harris Light Cavalry, and served with it under Col. SIMPSON LIGHT till this Corps was merged into the Metropolitan Light Cavalry, Col. THADDEUS P. MOTT, and served in that regiment, under Gen. BANKS, till the time of his death. Capt. MORTON was the eldest son of Capt. Charles F. MORTON, of Mottville, N. Y., late of the 76th regiment U. S. Infantry. Capt. MORTON'S body has been embalmed, and will be sent home for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 457.—Sept. 16, 1863.
70, 40, 6, 18, 56, 25, 60, 73, 14, 18, 61, 29.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 458.—Sept. 16, 1863.
7, 55, 33, 54, 15, 35, 51, 59, 30, 60.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Sept. 4, 1863, No. 14,369 drew $100,000. No. 13,089 drew $60,000. No. 12,927 drew $30,000. No. 13,681 drew $10,000. No. 22,486 drew $6,000—being the four capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
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COPIES OF SATURDAY'S TRIBUNE,
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Will continue to furnish
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INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
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RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI,
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MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND GOLD.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Brokers' Board on commission. Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

MILLIOTT & CO.,
COMMISSION DEALERS IN STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES,
Have removed their office to No. 30 Wall-st., first floor, rear room—next door to the United States Treasury.

The office of the United States Prize Commissioners is removed to No. 30 Wall-st., rear office.

$2,000,000 LOAN OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Subscriptions are hereby invited to a Loan of Two Million Dollars, authorized by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor, Aug. 20, 1863, entitled, "An ordinance to provide for the procurement of substitutes for certain citizens of the City and County of New-York, which have been or may hereafter be drafted, or to pay to the Army of the Union during the existing war and for other purposes."

The proceeds of the Loan will be paid over on SATURDAY next, at the Comptroller's Office, and will remain open until the whole sum shall be taken.

Subscribers will be required to deposit with the County Treasurer at the Broadway Bank, within five days after the acceptance of their subscriptions, five per cent. on the amount of their respective subscriptions, and so succeeding his receipts for the same to the Comptroller; they will receive Bonds of the County for equal amounts, redeemable at the pleasure of the City, after the expiration of twenty years from the date of issue, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Aug. 31, 1863.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
Office of
PARKE & BOWDOIN,
No. 31 Wall-st., corner of Pearl-st.

Having been appointed Agents for the United States 5-20 Loan, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the same. Bonds issued bearing interest from the date of deposit. Orders accompanied by draft on this City will receive our prompt attention.

PARKE & BOWDOIN.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Brokers' Board; Mercantile Paper and Loans negotiated.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

The interest on the Registered Bonds of the first Twenty years and three-tenths per cent. bonds maturing Oct. 1, 1863, are requested to send them in with schedules, as any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 30th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the assistant desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO,
Assistant Treasurer, United States.

BERGER, HODGES & CO.,
BROKERS,
No. 12 Exchange-place,
Gold, Stocks, Bonds, Government Securities, &c., bought and sold on commission.
Dividends collected.
Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services as the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NO. 4 HANOVER-ST.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash Railway Company, for the election of eleven Directors and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Toledo, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. The Stock Books in the City of New-York will be closed from and after the 23d day of September inst., until the 8th day of October next.

J. H. DRUMMUND, Secretary.

MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.—OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 5, second floor.)—NOTICE.—The holders of Trustees' Certificates, given for LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD LAND GRANT ASSENTED BONDS, are requested to immediately bring them to the Company's office, and receive the new certificates in accordance with the agreement.

M. ALLEN COWDREY, Secretary.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1863.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Second-av Railroad Company, held on the 9th instant, JOHN RILEY, Esq., was elected President, in place of D. M. HUGHES, resigned, and D. M. HUGHES was elected Vice-President, in place of M. J. SHELDON, resigned.

HARVEY R. WOODS, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1863.—An instalment of EIGHTY DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS on the remaining forty shares of this Bank is required to be paid to or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the first instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.

E. P. VAIL, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD BONDS.—State of Ohio.—7 per cent. First Mortgage Bonds, coupons payable in April and Oct. Offered at 90 and accrued interest. A limited number of these securities for sale by the undersigned. For further particulars apply to ROWLAND & ASPINWALL, No. 54 Scott-st.

WANTED—A FEW HUNDRED DOLLARS OF the Receiver's Certificates of the People's Bank of Paterson, New-Jersey. Apply to
WM. H. MARSTON, No. 32 Wall-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

AMERICAN AND CONTINENTAL FIRE Insurance Stock wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 16 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE WORKERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 40 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1863.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 49 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of $3 per share (Ten Per Cent.) free from government taxes, payable on demand.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

FARMERS' AND CITIZENS' BANK,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 14, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on the 15th inst.

C. M. BEACH, Cashier.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE GREAT FAMILY CARRIAGE, in excellent order; will be sold cheap. Apply at No. 115 Elizabeth-st.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

DANIEL E. BURDETT, Auctioneer,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN.
1,200 BALES
UPLAND AND SEA ISLAND COTTON,
IN WARRENS
SPIRITS TURPENTINE,
40 BARRELS
RESIN,
60 PACKAGES
SUNDRIES.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by the Honorable District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1863,
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
THE
PRIZE STEAMER DOLPHIN,
Her tackle, apparel, furniture, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn.

ALSO,
Cargo—Prize Steamer JAMES BATTLE.
182 Bales Upland Cotton.
12 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
6 Pockets.
27 Barrels Resin.
12 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize Schooner PROLIC.
20 Bales Upland Cotton.
37 Bales Sea Island Cotton.
22 Packages Sea Island Cotton.
Marked—F. H. (FORT HENRY.)
6 Bales Cotton.
5 Round Bales Sea Island Cotton.
2 Half-rolled Bales Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Steamer ALICE VIVIAN.
224 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner LADY MARIA.
11 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half-Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner JULIA.
26 Bales Upland Cotton.
Marked—D. S. (DE SOTO.)
114 Bales Upland Cotton.
4 Bags Upland Cotton.
Marked—H. H. (HENDRICK HUDSON.)
127 Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Half Bales Upland Cotton.
2 Bags Cotton.
Marked—U. (UNKNOWN.)
6 Pkgs. Sea Island Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner A. N.
7 Square Bales Upland Cotton.
10 Round Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner BLASER.
12 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner KATE.
1 Bale Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize Schooner MARIA.
19 Bales Upland Cotton.
20 Bags Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Steamer PLANTER.
19 Bales Upland Cotton.
Cargo—Prize steel SOUTHERN STAR.
16 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Marked—S. A. G. (SAGAMORE.)
11 Barrels Spirits Turpentine.
Cargo—Prize steamer VICTOR.
10 Pkgs. Assorted Cargo, Liquors, Cigars, Brown Ten. &c. (These goods may be examined on Saturday, Sept. 19, by cards from Messrs. A. Brown, No. 113 Wall-st.)

From SUNDRY PRIZE VESSELS,
11 Serapists, 7 Quadrants, 5 Flasks, 2 Cutlasses, 1 Barometer, 4 Log Glasses, 6 Navigators, Water Casks, &c.

Catalogues can be obtained on Saturday, at the office of BURDETT & BROWN, No. 102 Wall-st., or Monday, on board.

JAMES C. CLAFF,
Disbursing Quartermaster.
Quartermaster's Department, Port of Pensacola, Fla., Sept. 14, 1863.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 17,
At 12½ o'clock, at the
STOCK SALE-ROOM,
No. 48 WILLIAM-ST.,
Per account of whom it may concern.

20 shs. Mer. Nat. Ins.	$100	50 shs. Cot. Marine Ins.	$100
10 shs. Bank of Amer.	100	96 Security Ins. Scrip	102
10 shs. Atlantic Bank	100	10 shs. Wash. Mut. Ins.	100
20 shs. Firemen's Ins.	10	10 shs. Pacific Bank	100
20 shs. Excelsior Ins.	50	10 shs. Marine Bank	20
50 shs. Beekman Ins.	25		

$8,400 Syracuse & Binghamton 7 p. c. 2d M. Bonds.
$4,000 7 3-10 U. S. Treasury Notes.
$2,000 Sacramento City 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.
$18,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, (hypothecated.)
$3,000 Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1870, $500 each.
$3,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. Bonds, due 1881.
$1,000 Keokuk City 8 per cent. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER.

D. D. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—PEREMPTORY SALE.
MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
RICH FRENCH PLATE AND PANNELLED MIRRORS, SUPERB SILVER CARVED ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, SILVER-PLATE, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Sept. 17, at 10½ o'clock,
At the superb and costly furniture painting, stationary and works of art, rosewood drawing room suites, pleasant 7-octave piano-forte, imported velvet carpets, &c., contained in the residence No. 219 16th-st., near 8th-av. The auctioneer calls the special attention of the public to this sale, as being the largest and richest assortment of household furniture offered at auction this season. The furniture was all made for the present owner, and is in good order. The whole will be peremptorily and absolutely sold, without reserve, consisting of rosewood, splendid hair-cloth suites; library, black walnut and chamber furniture of the best description, together with beds and bedding, pure hair mattresses, china and silver ware, cut glass ware, ivory table cutlery, kitchen utensils, &c., &c., being the contents of the above five-story residence. Particulars in catalogues on morning of sale. No postponement. Carriages will be in attendance to take back of ship goods for purchasers.

D. D. CALDWELL, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize ship CHESHIRE, consisting of about
700 BAGS COFFEE,
1,002 BOXES TIN,
4,000 SACKS SALT,
4,500 TO CRATES CROCKERY,
PICKLES,
BROGANS,
&c., &c., &c.
MORT. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, 1863, at 11 o'clock, at No. 20 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the entire furniture, &c., contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant rosewood parlor suites in crimson brocatel, rosewood étagère, French secretary, marble-top centre table, brocatel curtains, rosewood and walnut French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, enamelled bedroom suites, pier-glasses, hair mattresses, feather beds, walnut and ash extension tables, mahogany sideboard, walnut hat-stand, mahogany extension tables; mahogany dining chairs, lounges, oak library bookcase, library table, gas chandelier and fixtures, French chinaware, velvet, brussels and ingrain carpet, oil-cloth, &c., together with the kitchen furniture.

Catalogues on the morning of sale at the office of the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 18,
At 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Central Salerooms, Willoughby-st.

LARGE SALE OF EXCELLENT FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano. "Chickering, maker;" two parlor suites; mahogany and walnut centre tables, sofas, arm and parlor chairs, round corner tete-a-tetes; marble top bureaus, washstands; oak and mahogany bedsteads; painted, mahogany and walnut extension tables; mahogany top hat stands; book cases; pier glasses; china, glassware, cutlery; velvet, brussels and ingrain carpets; oil-cloths; stoves; ironing post; wagon and harness, &c.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salerooms No. 57 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER AND HOWEVILLE WILL SELL, at Auction, FRIDAY, Sept. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the late residence of Jas. S. Perrot, deceased, No. 153 West 11th-st., by order of the Executors, the handsome furniture, consisting of chief's velvet, brussels, and tapestry carpets; crimson brocatel and lace curtains, gilt frame pier mirrors, oil-paintings and engravings, carved rosewood parlor suite in crimson brocatel, mahogany center and side tables, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and gas fixtures, 3 black walnut wardrobes, black walnut dining chairs, mahogany secretary bookcase, bronze and china mantal ornaments, mahogany and black walnut bedroom suites, nine enameled cottage suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, King & Son's patent cloth, oil-cloths, stair oil cloths, carpets and rods, glassware, crockery and kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

DAN. H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

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ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1863.

NOTICE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Government Warehouse, on the square between 17th and 18th sts., and C and D sts., on MONDAY, the 28d inst., a large lot of Quartermaster's property condemned as unfit for public service, consisting in part of scrap iron and leather, saddles, bridles, parts of harness, &c. Terms cash in Government funds. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

C. H. TOMPKINS,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster U. S. Army.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL E. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of September, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner MARIA ADELAIDE, consisting of
SEVENTEEN BALES OF COTTON.
ROBERT MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.

MADISON-AV.—Four-story brown stone, 20 feet wide, with furniture.

LAFAYETTE-PLACE—AD. entire wide house, 22x105, lot 22x150, with stable, and furniture complete.

EXTENSION-ST.—Near Union-square—House 16 ft. wide, with stable.

For full particulars, apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—WE INVITE THE ATTENTION of parties wishing to invest in the following list:

West 126th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25 ft.	$14,500
West 141th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 25 ft.	14,500
West 125th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 22 ft.	13,000
West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	13,000
West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	13,000
West 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 19 ft.	10,000
West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 20 ft.	11,000
West 46th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., 20 ft.	10,000
East 29th-st., bet. 3d-av. and Upkirk-pl., 20 ft.	10,000
East 126th-st., bet. 4th-av. and Broadway, 22 ft.	13,000
East 20th-st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs., 22 ft.	13,000
East 34th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs., 20 ft.	10,000
East 34th-st., 21 ft.	10,000

St. Mark's-place—Several first-class residences.
Washington-square—Several first-class residences.
Inquire of E. DINGEE & CO., No. 8 Pine-st.

A COSTLY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A gentleman is about to go abroad for an indefinite period, for the benefit of my family, offers my residence, situated on the best part of Murray Hill, for sale at less than cost, either with or without the stable, horses, carriages, &c., and additional grounds; also, with or without the furniture as any part of it, in point of convenience, character, &c., the improvements throughout are new and elaborate, while for coolness, taste and convenience, it is believed they will compare favorably with any in this City. Two gentlemen of large fortune this is an opportunity which will be found worthy of attention. To be addressed to A. B. C., HILL MCLEAN, No. 49 Pine-st., or application may be made to him for any additional particulars.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the VIL. of Greenburgh, County of Westchester, forty miles from New-York City, containing forty bedrooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location of the building is beautiful in the country scenery beautiful, and healthy, five miles from the Hudson River Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. YOUNG, No. 11 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AV.—FOR SALE THE extra-size house and lot No. 56 5th-av., located at the southeast corner of 12th-st. The lot is about 25 feet wide and 100 feet deep. The dwelling has been built by the present owner for his own occupancy, and is about 22x100 feet, brownstone on 5th-st. The interior is planned and finished in a costly manner, and is adapted for the use and accommodation of a large family. At the end of the present lease, which will expire in May, 1864, it will be offered for sale, either for cash, or on liberal terms of credit for a large amount of the purchase money. For further particulars and cards to see the house, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 12 and 13 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted for this or a boarding-school business; fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. HOE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—A five-feet brown stone front house, in the most improved style. Every room attached to the house is plastered. Price $6,000. Situated within a few minutes' walk from South Ferry. The payments can be arranged to suit purchaser. Inquire of HENRY M. MACCRACKEN, Jr., No. 120, 122 and 124 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Morrison Creek recently occupied by the proprietor as a coal yard. There is a fine channel and wharf for vessels of large size, and the ground is well suited for building purposes. There is also a dwelling house on the premises. Apply to ROBERT MORRISON, No. 1 Pine-st.

1,000 The City of Brooklyn will loan $1,000 at 7 per cent. interest, on bond and mortgage, on property in the City or vicinity, merchandise, stocks or gold—the security to be at least double the amount loaned. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or to FRANCIS MORGAN, No. 39 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE, two handsome tenements, with all the modern improvements. Rents, $300 per annum. Also, a handsome three-story brick house, in the most central part of Brooklyn, containing seven rooms, in the basement, and in the rear of the parlors, being the finest location in the city. Terms easy. Apply to WM. MACCRACKEN, Jr., No. 120, 122 and 124 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and unimproved lots for sale on the line of the NEWARK AND BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 3 P. M.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE.—THE most desirable property on the southwest corner of Irving-place and 15th-st., with side entrance to 15th-st. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Banker,
No. 8 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 6TH AND 7th avs., a first-class 4-story brown-stone English basement house, finished and furnished, and in complete order throughout, with furniture as it stands. Price with furniture, $20,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES IN Broome County, one mile from Erie Railroad station, at village of Deposit, offered in exchange for house in or near Brooklyn, or for a small country place a few hours' ride from New-York. Apply at No. 61 Broad-st., up stairs.
CHARLES CARTER.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME ENGLISH BASEment house, No. 19 East 16th-st., opposite Dr. Tyng's Rectory. House 20 feet wide, 4 stories, with modern improvements, in connection with two days' notice. Price $11,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT furniture, a house desirably situated in Brooklyn, with all the modern improvements, and adjacent to Wall and South Ferries. Apply at No. 62 Pierrepont-st., up stairs.

VALUABLE WATER-LOT FOR SALE.—Valuable water lot with a large water front near the Hudson River Railroad depot. For particulars, price, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a three-story house, No. 7 West 12th-st., has front and back parlor, bath-room, large kitchen and basement, with range, and one or more bedrooms, gas and water-closet. Apply at JAMES WIGGINS, No. 76 Barclay-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES NOS. 14 and 16 Chester-place, near Harrison-st. No. 16 is a stone-front house, handsomely papered, with both range and chandeliers and fixtures; is a first class house. Apply to H. STEVENSON, No. 215 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family, No. 41 East 28th-st., near 4th-av., 13 rooms, in good order. Possession Oct. 10. Rent $1,500. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 12 to 2 P. M.

TO LET—A STORE ON FOURTH-AV., FRONT, and offices in the Bible House. A corner place. Apply at the Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park Row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office above Agricultural.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—WE HAVE DESIRABLE tenants for houses furnished and unfurnished, in New-York, Brooklyn and Jersey City. Parties wishing to rent will find it to their interest to send memorandum to A. JOURNEAY, No. 9 Pine-st.

TO RESIDENTS ON MURRAY HILL.—Any gentleman wishing to sell his house, if first-class, and willing to give possession may hear of a good purchaser by sending particulars to WARD, at the Madison square Post-office. N. B.—Would hire a furnished house.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR A small family of adults from 1st October till May or longer, a small, thoroughly furnished dwelling, above 14th-st. City best references given. Rent $75 to $100. Address Box No. 2,585 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A SMALL family, without children, want a first-class, moderate-sized and well-furnished house, between 14th and 42d sts., between 6th and 9th avs. Apply at VAN WINKLE & WINANS', No. 14 Pine-st.

WANTED—A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TILL May 1, in a good location. Family small. Best reference. Rent all in advance if any object. Principals please address "J. E." care of Mr. J. F. Ellis, No. 822 Broadway, cor. 13th-st., with full particulars.

WANTED—A LARGE ROOM, SUITABLE FOR A small Dressing Factory. A central location preferred. Apply at No. 49 Beekman-st. and particulars. P. S., Box No. 1,257 New-York Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A WELL FURNISHED house, medium size, for a small family, between 8th and 9th, and 32d and 42d sts. Address Box No. 2,019 Post-office, with terms and location.

WANTED—TO HIRE, UNFURNISHED, A 2½ OR 3-story brick store house, at least 20 feet wide, in Grand, Canal, or Broome sts., between 6th and 8th avs. Address J. REED, No. 42 South-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT near Jamaica—comprising 12 acres. The buildings are ample and substantial, surrounded by shade and fruit trees, in the most picturesque and healthy locality on Long Island. The whole place has been highly cultivated for many years, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, which make it very attractive. It is within easy carriage distance of the Jamaica depot, and neighborhood, and is eminently healthy as a place of residence. Price $16,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 166 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, in town of Orange (corner going abroad.) About an acre of land and garden-room; dwelling-house has furnace, gas and water-closet; is completely and handsomely furnished; piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM B. HYATT, No. 1 Merchants'-ex., corner of Wall-st., or HENRY M. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the town of Greenwich. Conn., containing 8 acres, tastefully laid out and filled with shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees of the best varieties. House modern—built in the most approved style, with all the conveniences of a City residence—delightfully situated, overlooking the Sound.
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 34 Pine-st.

ANY GENTLEMAN DESIRING TO PURchase a first-class country seat can learn the full particulars of one which, to every desirable feature and requirement, is probably unsurpassed if not unequalled in the environs of New-York, by addressing SUBURB, at the Astor House, N. Y.—It must be sold on account of death, and may be had at a bargain.

TO LET—AT A BARGAIN, IN YONKERS, either furnished or unfurnished, a pleasant house, with eastern exposure, five minutes' walk from Hudson River Railroad depot. For further particulars, inquire of E. TREMAINE, No. 72 William-st., or J. W. RUSSELL, No. 4 Pine-st., or at the Gouy House, Yonkers.

FOR SALE—AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON, on high ground, with fine views of the river, for a handsome residence, two acres of land, with a large house and its necessary outbuildings. Will be sold low. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., THIRteen miles from Jersey City, a country residence. Five minutes' walk from depot, now in built, two stories high, with stable and fruit-house. Lot 60x200. Situation healthy. Perfect view of the river, and has a profusion of ornamental trees and shrubbery, which make it very attractive. It is within easy carriage distance of Jersey City, and in a good neighborhood, and is eminently healthy as a place of residence. Price $10,000. No deduction nor exchange will be made, but terms easy. Address A. B. C., Box No. 166 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, in town of Orange (corner going abroad.) About an acre of land and garden-room; dwelling-house has furnace, gas and water-closet; is completely and handsomely furnished; piano, &c.; convenient to depot; rent $75 per month. Inquire of EFFINGHAM B. HYATT, No. 1 Merchants'-ex., corner of Wall-st., or HENRY M. BLACKWELL, Land Agent, Orange, N. J.

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the town of Greenwich, Conn., containing 8 acres, tast

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owners, lessees, occupants or agents of all lands and lots improved or unimproved in the city of New-York, that the following named assessment lists, containing the several descriptions of the [illegible]

For opening in One Hundred and Eighty-first-street, between Third and Eighth-avenues.

For opening and grading Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth-avenues.

For opening lots in Fifty-seventh-street, between Thirty-ninth and Thirty-seventh streets, and in Thirty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue.

For opening and grading Fifty-eighth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.

For opening and grading Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues.

For opening lots in Fifty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues.

For opening lot number one hundred and forty-two (142) Thirteenth-street, between Avenues A and B.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between and including the lots on the north side of First-avenue and the lots one hundred and forty-four feet east of Eleventh-avenue, between the Fourth and Lexington avenues and including the lots on Fifty-seventh-street, east of Lexington, to the distance of two hundred feet from the corner of Lexington avenue; also the lots and parcels on the northeast corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Lexington-avenue, extending from said lots inclusive northerly on the avenue from the corner of Thirty-sixth-street, and along Thirty-seventh-street to the distance of one hundred and eighty-four feet eleven inches easterly from the corner; also the lots on the north side of Broadway, and on both sides of Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth-avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are advised to the reasons or objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, on or before Thirty Days from the date of this notice. Court-house, Within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEELY, } Board of
JACOB B. GARLEY, } Assistants.
JOHN DOOLEY, }
Office Board of Assistants, New County Court-house, Sept. 1, 1863.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lots, pieces or parcels of land situate on the following-named streets, avenues, or parts of streets or avenues, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For opening and grading Seventy-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Third-avenue.

For opening and grading Third-avenue, from Seventy-first to Seventy-third-street.

For opening and grading Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situate on both sides of Seventy-second-street, from Fourth-avenue to Third-avenue, and on both sides of Seventy-third-street, from Fourth-avenue to Third-avenue, and on both sides of Third-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-third-streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are advised to the reasons or objections thereto, are requested to present the same, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, on or before Thirty Days from the date of this notice. Court-house, Within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEELY, } Board of
JACOB B. GARLEY, } Assistants.
JOHN DOOLEY, }
Office Board of Assistants, New County Court-house, Sept. 1, 1863.

NOTICE.—NEW-YORK COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—CHARLES ST. JOHN SEYMOUR against FRANCIS GORDON, as executor of WILLIAM GORDON, an insolvent debtor.—In pursuance of an order made in this action, and dated the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, and dated the 27th day of August, 1863, notice is hereby given to all the creditors of William Gordon, an insolvent debtor, who have claims against the assignment made by said William Gordon, to the defendant, Francis Gordon, executor of the last will and testament of said William Gordon, deceased, to exhibit their demands duly verified, before me, the Sheriff of the county of New-York, or my office, No. 9 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October, 1863, at twelve o'clock M., at which time the creditors of the said William Gordon, deceased, will be examined from the hour of twelve o'clock M. of said day, at the office of the Sheriff, No. 9 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York. Dated New-York, August 27, 1863.

R. W. ROBINSON, Sheriff.
HENRY A. TAPPEN, Attorney, No. 1 Pine-st.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, at the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M., during the session of the Common Council, when the Committee are specially instructed.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Aldermen PETER MITCHELL,
Aldermen JOHN T. HENSEY,
Aldermen J. A. BOOLE,
Aldermen JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilmen JACOB WORSTER,
Councilmen JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilmen ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilmen JOHN S. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, City Hall, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month, when and where all persons interested or supposing themselves aggrieved are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEORGE W. PARSELL, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. E. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all matters referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, } Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN, }

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number seven, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., when and where all persons or papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB B. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen will meet each and every THURSDAY, in Room No. 5 City Hall, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS B. EVERS, } Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES E. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON WARDS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in any matter regarding the duties of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB B. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at one o'clock P. M., in the Old Law Library, City Hall.

JOHN McCONNELL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS B. EVERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Monmouth, Keansburg & Keyport, Matawan and Way Landings, on Raritan River.—The new and splendid steamer HELEN will leave Pier No. 1 North River, foot of Warren-st., at 7 A. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 24, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York (same Pier) at 7:30 A. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth at 2 P. M., passing the above landings. The HELEN will connect for Pleasure Parties, Long Branch, and Breakfast.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro, Keene, Fitchburg, Nashua, Lowell, Manchester, Concord, Portsmouth, Dover, Exeter, Haverhill, Lawrence, Lynn, Salem, Gloucester, Newburyport, Portland, &c. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats are fitted up with fine accommodations and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 26, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier foot of Franklin-st. TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at 6 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill for the Mountain House, Tolls and Hotel. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer C. H. Northam will leave Pier foot of CONMERCE-st. (new dock), North River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 2:15 P. M. The Steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. Night Line.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

GRAND ALTER WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 16, Steamer SEAGRAVE will leave pier foot of 14th-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

EXCURSIONS.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for excursion to the Coal Fields of Pennsylvania, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINE, will be sold at the Company's office, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. F. MALOWE, General Ticket Agent, No. 60 Wall-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacturers stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, fans, hoists, mill, cotton, rope machinery, &c.

SHIPPING.

GALWAY LINE.
THE
ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ADRIATIC, 4,000 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
WANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
Will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, as follows:

ADRIATIC.
Capt. Nicholson.
Will sail from NEW-YORK, for GALWAY and LIVERPOOL, on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, to be followed by the ANGLIA, on Saturday, Sept. 26.

Rates of passage, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin..... $80
Intermediate..... 60
Steerage..... 30

Passengers are forwarded from Galway to London, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at lowest rates.

Parties from Liverpool or Galway to New-York and Boston, $30, $40, and $50.

For passage, apply to
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 53 Broadway.

For freight, and other information, apply to
LAWRENCE, GILES & CO.,
No. 11 South William-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COBH HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND COBH HARBOR.

PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 2.
AFRICA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 23.
ARABIA, Moodie, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 30.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 7.
EUROPA, Shannon, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 14.
PERSIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 21.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Gold Cabin Passage..... $122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 60 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Gold Cabin Passage..... $122 50
Second Cabin Passage..... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL.—The Steamships of QUEENSTOWN (CORK HARBOR), calling at HALIFAX, N. S., to land Passengers, Mails, &c., when the Cunard Steamship Company are intended to call as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday.....Sept. 19
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday.....Sept. 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday.....Oct. 3
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 4 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First cabin to Liverpool.....$100 | Steerage.....$30
First cabin to London.....105 | Steerage to London.....35
First cabin to Paris.....120 | Steerage to Paris.....40
First cabin to Hamburg.....110 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35
Passengers also forwarded to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75 and $80; Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM COMMUNICATION
TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned splendid new screw first-class full powered British mail steamers for Liverpool as follows:

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
sailing at Queenstown to land passengers and take on board
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

LOUISIANA.....From Queenstown.....Tuesday.
VIRGINIA.....576.....Saturday, Friday, 14th August.
CAROLINA.....579.....Tuesday, Friday, 28th August.

These steamers have been all built under the immediate of the Lloyd Surveyors for the Liverpool Underwriters' Association, and classed first-class 12 years.

Rates are fixed up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged as the following rates:

First Cabin.....{ 75 / 80 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage.....35
Diet, bedding and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The National Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. GRAHAM, carrying the Government and United States MAIL, will sail from Pier 4 North River,
SATURDAY, Sept. 19.

Rates of passage from New-York: First cabin, according to accommodation, $80 and $90. Steerage, $30. Prepaid certificates, $30, payable in Gold or its equivalent. Circulars with plans of cabins, &c., and every information regarding rates of passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 29 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE, VIA NICARAGUA, FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND OREGON.
On SATURDAY, Oct. 3, at noon,
The splendid new steamship
ILLINOIS, 2,000 tons,
the fastest, safest and most commodious steamship in the California trade, will sail as above from the pier foot of Warren-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, No. 29 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON, and GEORGETOWN, D. C.
Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 35 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to
JAMES HAND, Agent, Pier 35 E. R.
MORGAN & REINHEART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The fine clipper Steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
Carrying the United States Mails,
Will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, at 3 P. M.
Passage $60. For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. Steamship EVENING STAR, Wm. K. Bell, Commander; will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Spring-st. For freight or passage apply to HAKES & RAYNOR, No. 181 Broadway. The elegant, MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Oct. 3.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. A. BONES, Notary Public, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens incur peculiar naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. G. WILLEMSEN, United States Court Building, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 32.

GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is without doubt the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those deleterious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequalled for washing linens and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 446 West-st.

TEAS.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
ONLY TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT.
The
GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,
No. 51 Vesey-st., New-York,
are selling all their Teas at only
TWO CENTS PER POUND PROFIT,
believing this feature to be attractive to the many who have heretofore been paying enormous profits.

MILITARY.

TEN THOUSAND SUBSTITUTES WANTED.
$300 IN CASH PAID TO EVERY SUBSTITUTE ENLISTED BY
ROSE BELLAMY, THE BROKER.
Apply to the Colored Substitute and Relief Committee, No. 34 south St. Dunne-st., Superior Court Rooms, up stairs.
HOURS FROM 9 A. M. TO 3 P. M.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor,
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller,
ELIJAH F. PURDY, Supervisor,
ORISON BLUNT, Supervisor,
WM. M. TWEED, Supervisor,
WILLIAM E. STEWART, Supervisor,
Committee.
CORNELIUS CORSON, } Clerks.
GEO. F. THOMPSON, }

NEW-YORK COUNTY SUBSTITUTE AND RELIEF COMMITTEE.
The Committee hereby give notice that they have fixed their office at the Superior Court Rooms, No. 71 and 73 Chambers-st., where the Committee will be in session daily at 9 o'clock A. M. until the business now before the Committee was completed is disposed of.

The Committee also give notice that no applications for the payment of substitute or relief money will be entertained until the District Board of Enrollment have completed and accepted the quotas assigned into the United States under the call of the President of the United States, dated July 18, 1863.

The certificate of acceptance by the District Board of Enrollment must be presented to this committee.

The following Rules and regulations have been adopted by the Committee, and all persons interested will please make themselves familiar with and act upon them, for compliance:

1. The term "citizen," employed in the fourth and seventh sections of the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, applies to all residents of this City and County liable to military duty, whether native or foreign born.

2. The words "actually depending on his labor for support," which occur in the fourth section of the Ordinance aforesaid, and their equivalent as used in the seventh section of said Ordinance, are construed to mean and include every person liable to do duty who

1. Has a family wholly dependent on him for support.
2. Has a family partially dependent on him for support.
3. Has aged parents wholly dependent on him for support.
4. Has aged parents partially dependent on him for support.
5. Has children or children.
6. Has a family having children.
7. Has a family having children, whose wife is dead.
8. Has a family having children, whose wife is dead.
9. Has a family having children, whose wife is dead.
10. Has a family having children, whose wife is dead.

Who are wholly dependent upon him for support.....
Who are partially dependent upon him for support.....

3. The Committee is instructed to discriminate, wherever as above, who upon examination of the Board of Enrollment are found liable to service, and who shall elect to serve, and actually be mustered into the service of the United States, or who pay to the Committee such sum as a certificate as provided in the Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, shall be required by the Committee, in order to relieve the person exempted, but not exceeding the sum of three hundred dollars, which will be paid by the Committee in such installments, and at such times, as will in his judgment best assist the beneficiary to procure a substitute.

4. In case any such substitute drafted person whom the Committee will serve has been exempted by the Surgeon of the Board of Enrollment has a family depending upon him for support, and is liable to perform military duty under the act of Congress entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, and the Committee are satisfied that in case of peculiar hardship for him to leave them, and he shall be unable to procure a substitute within the time required, he may report the fact to said Committee, and if they find it to be true, they will report the same to the Board of Enrollment, and thereupon the Board of Enrollment shall, if they deem it proper, grant to such person a certificate of exemption, which certificate shall be presented to the Provost Marshal, who will thereupon pay to the proper officer of the Government, the sum necessary to obtain his exemption from the draft.

5. In all cases of application for the payment of money for substitutes, or relief money will be entertained until the

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

An Eloquent Plea for Peace and Reconstruction.

A Declaration that it will be Better to "Live with than Under the Northern People."

The Subjugation of Mississippi and Louisiana Acknowledged.

A few days before he office was sacked by rebel soldiers from Georgia, the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard published another remarkable article urging the reconstruction of some state looking toward the restoration of a person. It was written as a reply to some strictures made by the Fayetteville Observer. The following extracts will show the spirit of the article:

"Schemes of persons and property have become an occasion as they were in France and Russia. Personal property has been made dependent on the mere will of Army officers associated by the President. Hundreds have been arrested for opinion's sake, immured in dungeons, denied trials before the civil tribunals and released only when the military power chooses to do it. Our Courts, which they have interposed to protect these infringements and to uphold the law, have been disregarded in many instances, and their inherity reflected on in great terms by the War Department at Richmond. *The Confederate* currency, which is the life-blood of the system and the creation of plighted public faith, has been to some extent repudiated as a matter of convenience; and a portion of it in one instance has been refused by a Collector of Customs, upon the ground, we presume, of a law of Congress. Our private, unoffending citizens have been dragged from their homes in the dead hours of night and hurried off in fear of almost every retreat; and when they have fought with an ardor and gallantry which would have reflected credit on the Old Guard of Napoleon itself, that praise has been denied them by journals supposed to speak for the Administration, and their fathers and brothers at home, who are Conservatives, have been held up as disloyal and unfriendly to the cause. Brigadier and Major Generals without the shadow of law have been placed over them in many instances, and others both former have been appointed from our State, their haven been almost invariably of the same politics with the Administration. Prescription has thus been practiced over the very bones and blood of our people. Superadded to all this has been the appointment of Assessors, enrolling officers and the like from other States over our assessments, and over our people at home, until the crowning outrage was reached by the appointment of Mr. BRADFORD of Virginia, to collect the tithes. This last is the first instance of taxing held in this State, and, but for this and other monstrous acts of the Confederate Government of Gov. VANCE and Maj. BRADFORD would still be Thingmen for this State.

Such are some of the causes that have roused the people of this State to a sense of their rights, and led to the meetings so much deprecated by the Observer. But there are other causes, growing out of the gladiatorial policy referred to, the out of the inefficiency which has always characterized a party Administration to the exclusion of the best talent in the country. The grave of the whole country, if it should ever have been declared to be this struggle, but only half of its misery, if so much as that, has been called into requisition. The counsels of every great statesman and good man who did not believe that Mr. LINCOLN's election was sufficient cause for inaugurating civil war, have been as effectually excluded from the ear of the President in his practical administration of the Government as if they had been exiles in foreign lands. He does that *unreasonable* for *pretenses* to the great middle class, counting for whose support Mr. BUCHANAN was elected? Or that of the Democracy, when he appointed a majority of Republicans to the Cabinet? Or the meaning of preparing ships, munitions of war, and other necessary supplies, and also to call for Add. paper currency, and also to call for Add. paper Hundred thousand volunteers. He declined to do it, and his Congress ordered *fifteen* thousand stand of arms, and borrowed *fifteen* millions of dollars? Seeing his mistake but not admitting it by calling statesmen who had the devising of his policy, he adhered to his party politics, and ran to the other extreme of a general confiscation of seven hundred thousand men, without due regard to the productive interests, on which a successful prolongation of the war must mainly depend. Under the lead of our Generals, whose incompetency is now known to all, the great Valley of the Mississippi has been lost to us—our own seacoast has been lost; and but for the jealousy of two or three of our commanders in Virginia, and the constant courage of our veteran troops, the Confederate capital itself would have passed into Yankee hands. Meanwhile the people have been deceived by the promise that cotton would bring peace; that France or England, or both, would interpose; that the Northern people themselves would divide and arrest the war; that invasions of the enemy's territory would so distress them that they would force their Government to negotiate; that Providence, seeing our cause to be just, and our enemy altogether wicked, would *specially lend us out with His strong right hand into* the fight; that impressments of provisions would have been unnecessary, and that our armies were always *masterfully increasing, while our enemies are perpetually* flying from twenty millions of their own people, from thousands of emigrants from Europe, and what is infinitely worse, from our slave population.

No one, it seems to us, who will look dispassionately at the facts, will deny that the foregoing is true.

The Observer intimates to us that when this State acceded (for they would pass Mr. CRAVEN's secession ordinance,) from the old Government, that act was "final." So it was, in all human appearance, and so we hope it may be. We hope the State acted "finally," and we still think she acted "wisely." When two evils are before us, and there is NO escape, true wisdom is shown in choosing the lesser evil. Our State did that. Her people did not desire to secede. They were willing to try the Administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and to rely meanwhile on the great body of those in the Northern States to preserve the Government from sectional conflicts, to restore to it a National Administration, and thus perpetuate it, if possible, for all time. They felt that, having with them both branches of the Congress and the Supreme Court, President LINCOLN could not seriously injure their property in slaves, not deprive them of their rights in the Territories, even if he would. They intended, if he attempted such a thing, to resist him in the Union, and that they would have been by LONG, DOUGLAS and other conservative Democrats in such a trial, he had driven our people will their slaves from the common Territories, or attempted in any way by an overt act to impose our right to our slaves in the States, they would have succeeded, with the help of their Northern allies, not only in checking him, but in punishing him for such maladministration and corruption in office. But the precipitate and wicked action of the Cotton States on the one hand, and the cruel and wicked policy of President LINCOLN on the other, left us no alternative. We were *obliged* to fight our full brethren of the South or our half-brothers of the North. We chose to do the latter, and we acted "wisely." If we had not done so, we should have been trampled by both armies—we should have had civil war among ourselves—the North would have despised us for our want of manhood, and the South would have regarded us as false to our own instincts and our own blood. We repeat, our State was not a free agent—she was *obliged* to pursue the course she did. Thoughtful people, we suppose, will say that God unmistakingly showed the path of duty, and we believe the fires of civil war, but beyond these fires all was darkness and uncertainty. 'Acting finally' as they hoped, they put everything on the arbitrament of arms. The Abolitionists of the North and the original Secessionists of the South, acting and reacting on each other, have in all probability proved themselves the most skillful architects of ruin that ever existed on earth. Should the latter suffer more than the former the last ten years they would have *helped* him in the long sweep of fifty years under the old Government. The positive champions of the institution have placed it, we fear, on the high road to extinction. And just here, we beg leave to say to the Observer, in the source of one of the most serious apprehensions of our people. The *positive* enemies of our Union is our midst should be the greatest view which could be suggested to Southern society. It would ruin this generation beyond redemption, and its effects would be felt for ages to come. Nor would this ruin be paying it would inculcate the non-slaveholder, as the slaveholder, and finally the slave himself. Satisfaction. If he should be to reserve for us, would be unsatisfactory. However people while they are for consolidating the struggle, and while they are still in it, if possible, to make good their "final" separation, are nevertheless disposed to pry into the future, to see if, in the last resort, something better than subjugation cannot be obtained. If the worst should stare them in the face, as it does not now, but as it may, they would have peace under certain circumstances; yet if the worst should come, and they could see no honorable mode of escaping it, they would all die, together with their slaves and their little ones, fighting with a desperation which the world has never witnessed.

The Observer is disposed to twit us on our declaration in May, 1861, that this State had pledged to her cause their last man and last dollar. Let us see if this pledge has not been redeemed. This State has sent 32,000 men to the field. This comprises all her fighting population, (of course we did not mean to include the old men and prattling boys,) say those between 20 and 45, now being conscripted, and about 10,000 able-bodied original Secessionists, who refuse to conscript nor pledge themselves as to go to Yankeedom. So much for the "last man." Now, dollar. Every one of State, is equal in amount to one-tenth of what the whole State would bring in money, in silver and gold. The last dollar in specie, or in convertible paper, has long since disappeared. The State could, no doubt, borrow Confederate money at a premium of two for one—that is, she could sell one of her one hundred dollar bonds for two hundred dollars; but no dollars in gold will purchase one hundred dollars in Confederate money. Yet if Milroad pass the worst and the worse for us, we would be content to pay the last dollar in specie. So much for the "last dollar." We repeat it here, in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to its full meaning.

The Observer, very ingeniously and very justly, in one sense, says that the Confederate Government is to be recognized only through the Confederate Government. But we would have it, if we could get it, and not do we would have them. If Mr. LINCOLN should go to recognize Mr. DAVIS as the representative of some body, he would recognize that Government. What Mr. LINCOLN do that? No. Will he recognize it? Not unless the Northern Governors and Legislatures should rise up and command him to do it. What probability? Not in the present states of things. We fear very the Northern people to push a point, or we ought to interest foreign Powers so to induce them to take steps which would lead to such a result; but are these things probable? Not just now—no, we fear. At the same time to come. What then? Resistance again invasion the Northern States? Not for distance them by fire and sword as we should desire to see for peace? Can we do that? If the Federal Government will not hear the Confederate Government, it may hear the sovereign States. The people of the States, North and South, by mutual cooperation, may effect an armistice. If that can be done, the war will *Act* at an end. Is it not worth the trial? If the two armies should once rest to listen to the voice of negotiation, our word for it hostilities would not be renewed. The whole question would pass into the hands of the leaders of the States, and by mutual conciliation and compromise they would finally issue. The Spirit-rapper was weak enough to wrinkled front—the arbitrament of the sword would give place to the rules of discussion and negotiation—reason would be substituted for passion and revenge, and the exasperations of the two sections, cooled and sobered by reflection and a calm survey of the entire situation, past, present and future, would leave the mind of the country in a condition to devise some means for restoring peace on terms honorable to all. Not will these movements by the States depress or discourage our soldiers in the field. On the contrary, they will fight and endure with renewed cheerfulness when they know that their friends at home are unwilling to leave that may promise to secure them with the rewards of their toil, the fruits of their valor, and honorable peace. But it is said that some of the cotton States are already greatly distressed, and that *they may soon* indicate a wish for negotiations. *But they are already subjugated, and at the mercy of the enemy.* Mississippi and Louisiana are prostrate, yellow and silent. They have ceased, so far as their people at home are concerned, both to fight and talk for peace. They are powerless. South Carolina and Alabama may be in a similar condition. Not so with Georgia, the mouth of these States? And if we are, are we with arms in our hands, unashamed, with the part and spirit of freemen still characterizing our people, to be bound by what they may agree to? They are in no condition to offer terms, but we are. We may interpose to obtain terms for them and ourselves, but they are comparatively powerless, with the hoof of the invader already on their breasts. The Observer says: 'If we had gained some great victory, or series of victories recently, there would be some sense in proposing to negotiate.' But when shall we gain such a great victory? Still, suppose we should, as we hope we may, what would be the result? What is to become of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri and Western Virginia? Does any one believe that a great victory would not encourage our Government in the hostilities. The hands of the Union men of the Southern States would be strengthened? Grim-visaged war would smooth his